



SUPPLEMENT

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REPORT ON OPERATIONS IN WAZIRISTAN, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1937 TO THE 15TH DECEMBER 1937.

(FINAL PHASE.)

THE SITUATION IN SEPTEMBER 1937.

1. In the preceding report, covering the period of operations from the 16th January to the 15th September 1937, the combined land and air operations, which forced the recalcitrant Tori Khel Wazirs to make peace with Government, were described, as were the visits of troops to important centres in Mahsud country and the punishment meted out to certain tribesmen who were well known to have been actively involved in hostile action against Government. The construction of new roads had been commenced and was making steady progress. In this report operations subsequent to the 15th September 1937 are reviewed.

CONTINUED HOSTILE ACTIVITIES OF THE FAQIR OF IPI.

2. In September 1937 the general tribal situation was showing signs of steady improvement and it was becoming possible gradually to reinstitute the khassadar (tribal police) system in certain areas on the lines of communication. The autumn migration of the tribes from their summer grazing grounds on the highlands of Waziristan to their winter loca-

tions in British territory began to take its normal course.

In spite of these favourable signs, although no hostile tribal gatherings remained in the field, a number of small gangs under irreconcilable leaders were active and attacks on piquets and khassadar posts and offences on roads began to increase. The Faqir of Ipi, who had made no submission to Government, had moved his headquarters to caves in the Shawal area, between Razmak and the Indo-Afghan frontier. Increasing numbers of tribesmen, Mahsuds and Wazirs, visited him and owing to his virulent anti-government propaganda a certain number of khassadars were persuaded to desert their posts.

The tribes in the Shawal area had previously been warned by Government not to harbour the Faqir. As this prior warning was unheeded, a further warning and notices were issued, on the 24th September, proscribing locality in which he was situated and directing all peacefully disposed persons to evacuate the area. Subsequent air action had the effect of driving the Faqir into greater seclusion and the number of his visitors diminished.

LAND AND AIR OPERATIONS IN THE UPPER BADDAR AND KHAISORA VALLEYS.

3. Early in September, Mullah Sher Ali, a well-known supporter of the Faqir of Ipi, raised a gang of some 300 Mahsuds, and

attacked khassadar posts in the area between the Sharawangi Narai and Torwam in South Waziristan. He also instigated an unsuccessful raid on the village of Chaudwan in the Dera Ismail Khan District. In order to deal with Sher Ali, air action, after due warning, was undertaken in proscribed areas in the Upper Baddar and Main Toi valleys, West of Kani-guram, whence the hostile gang had originated and this, combined with the threat of similar action in other areas, brought about an immediate reduction in the strength of the gang. In order to restore order in the area and punish those known to have taken part in the raids and attacks, operations were also undertaken by the Waziristan Division. The Razmak Brigade (Brigadier H. V. Lewis, D.S.O., M.C.) moved from Razmak to Ladha, and the Bannu Brigade (Brigadier F. H. Maynard, C.B., M.C.) already at Asman Manza, near Kani-guram, operated in the Upper Baddar Valley and later moved southwards to Torwam in order to restore order in the Khaisora Valley.

4. These land and air operations resulted in the dispersal of Sher Ali's forces and the submission of the offending tribal sections, on whom fines were imposed. Warnings were given to the Maliks (tribal leaders) as to their future behaviour. By the end of September the Bannu Brigade had returned to Razmak, the Razmak Brigade remaining at Asman Manza.

ACTION AGAINST HOSTILE GANGS IN NORTH WAZIRISTAN.

5. In spite of the dispersal of Sher Ali's gang a slight increase in minor hostile activities, instigated by the Faqir of Ipi and his lieutenants, occurred in North Waziristan. Small gangs of Mahsuds and Wazirs, totalling some 300 tribesmen in all, collected in the Razmak area with hostile intent. On the 27th September this gathering was dispersed by the Bannu Brigade, assisted by two battalions of the Razmak garrison, casualties being inflicted on the tribesmen. The remnants of the gang remained hidden in the hills north of Razmak and were engaged subsequently by the detached flight of No. 1 Squadron, Indian Air Force.

Between September 29th and October 3rd the Bannu Brigade carried out operations in the Mamirogha area, some five miles north-west of Razani, the inhabitants of which had been involved in offences against Government.

Between the 18th and 26th September, air action was taken against the fortified tower of Khonia Khel, a leading Mahsud hostile, in the mountainous Saruna district north of Bhitanni country.

6. In spite of the continued efforts of the Faqir of Ipi to obtain support from the tribes, the prompt measures taken by land and air forces against gangs as soon as they assembled, had a settling effect on the Mahsuds and Wazirs and enabled troops to be concentrated for the purpose of pacifying the Bhitannis, whose attitude towards Government had been unsatisfactory throughout the year.

OPERATIONS BY 1ST (INDIAN) DIVISION IN BHITANNI COUNTRY.

7. As has been described in the preceding report, the Bhitanni tribes had been prominent in raiding into the administered districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan during the

summer of 1937 and early in September a large part of their country had been proscribed for air action. This was undertaken by aircraft of No. 1 (Indian) Wing, Royal Air Force, based on Kohat and Manzai. Proscription was suspended twice during September, to enable the Maliks (Elders) to negotiate for the return of Hindus kidnapped during raids and the air operations were eventually brought to a successful conclusion on the 17th October, when all captives had been restored.

It had been decided that, for their part in the recent hostilities and their numerous offences of raiding and kidnapping, government peace terms to the Bhitannis should not be announced until troops had visited their country; also that a motorable road should be constructed to Kot, the main Bhitanni Village, in order to facilitate future control in that area. On the 12th October representatives of the tribe were informed of this decision, and a warning was given as to the consequences of opposing the advance of our forces.

8. In the operations which followed troops of the 1st (Indian) Division (Major-General E. de Burgh, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.) were employed. The advance into Bhitanni country was carried out by the 2nd Infantry Brigade (Brigadier C. D. Noyes, M.C.) and attached troops, assisted by one battalion from the 1st Infantry Brigade, and by the Royal Air Force. Between the 11th and 16th October the force was concentrated at Sulaiman Khel, near the Bhitanni border.

9. The advance began on the 16th October. No opposition was met with on that date and a camp was established at Spalvi in the Rod Algad west of Nungar. Reconnaissances carried out during the next two days were unopposed. On the 19th and 20th October opposition was encountered from 300 tribesmen, including Mahsuds, Tori Khel Wazirs and Bhitannis, and in the ensuing actions considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy. After the 22nd October all opposition ceased and reconnaissances were carried out without incident from a new camp which had been established at Qalandar Khel Kalai.

10. On the 22nd October, the Bhitanni "jirga" (representative assembly) was interviewed. Certain conditions were made known and complied with and rifles and hostages were handed in as security for good behaviour. On the 16th and 18th November further jirgas were held and peace terms announced to the tribe, which were subsequently complied with.

ACTION BY 9TH (JHANSI) INFANTRY BRIGADE IN SPINWAM AREA.

11. Meanwhile the Faqir of Ipi had moved to Madda Khel Wazir country near the Indo-Afghan frontier and his anti-Government propaganda led to an increase in minor hostilities, particularly in the area about Spinwam in North Waziristan. Between the 12th and 17th October, a gang of some 150 tribesmen, including Tori Khel and Madda Khel Wazirs attacked khassadar posts, damaged and blocked the road between Mir Ali and Spinwam and opposed parties sent to carry out road repairs. Accordingly, on the 20th October, this area was visited by the 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade (Brigadier E. P. Quinan, C.B., O.B.E., A.D.C.); two companies of infantry from Kohat and a section of Light tanks from Peshawar, co-operating

from the direction of Thal-in-Kurram. The 9th Infantry Brigade was opposed by some 150 tribesmen on whom casualties were inflicted. On the two following days, the fortified towers of certain well-known hostiles in the Spinwam area were destroyed. On the 23rd October the brigade withdrew to Mir Ali without opposition. Units of No. 3 Indian Wing, Royal Air Force, co-operated throughout these operations and, before the arrival of the column, dropped supplies on Spinwam Post on the 17th, 18th, and 19th October.

These operations, coupled with those of the Bannu Brigade at Mamirogha, which have been referred to previously had a quietening effect on the Madda Khel and neighbouring Wazir tribes.

FURTHER MINOR OPERATIONS IN SOUTH WAZIRISTAN.

12. Meanwhile, in South Waziristan, Sher Ali had collected another gang of 150 hostile tribesmen. On the 19th October this gang was engaged by South Waziristan Scouts in the area west of Tiarza Post. On the following day the gang was engaged by troops from Wana and, as a result of these two actions, was dispersed. The Royal Air Force provided close support on each occasion.

13. Owing to the participation of the Abdur Rahman Khel and Shaman Khel Mahsuds in an attack on a piquet at Sarwekai in September, air action, after due warning, was undertaken in the Splitoi area, between Jandola and Sarwekai, from the 5th to the 13th October. On the latter date the offending sections made their submission. The area was visited by the Razmak Brigade between the 12th and the 21st October without opposition.

EVENTS DURING NOVEMBER 1937.

14. During November the tribal situation as a whole showed an improvement, and there was perceptible progress towards a return to normal conditions. The scale and frequency of minor offences declined, raids into the administered districts practically ceased and several hostile leaders made their peace with government. The Faqir of Ipi remained relatively inactive, while constantly changing the location of his headquarters.

15. In North Waziristan, certain areas were visited by the 1st Infantry Brigade (Brigadier R. D. Inskip, D.S.O., M.C.) from Mir Ali and by the 9th Infantry Brigade from Miranshah. These two brigades subsequently concentrated, without opposition, at Biche Kashkai in the Khaisora Valley; the 9th Infantry Brigade moving to Biche Kashkai *via* the upper Tochi Valley, Damdil and the Jaler Algad.

Between the 16th and 18th November the 1st Infantry Brigade and attached troops moved from Biche Kashkai into the lower Shaktu Valley, which had not been visited for some considerable time and which had served as a base for hostile gangs. There was some opposition from about 150 bad characters belonging to a variety of tribal sections, under a few notorious leaders. In order to facilitate future control in this area a motorable road was constructed from Rocha, near the eastern end of the Khaisora Valley, to the village of Karkanwam in the lower Shaktu Valley and thence to join the Frontier Road at Jani Khel post in the

Bannu District. On the conclusion of these operations the 1st Infantry Brigade proceeded to Spalvi in Bhitanni country while the 9th Infantry Brigade returned to Mir Ali.

CONCLUSION OF THE OPERATIONS.

16. By the end of November the general situation was quiet and the road construction programme had been completed. The return of the troops additional to the normal garrison, to their peace stations, was begun early in December. Two new Scout Posts were established, one in the Khaisora Valley at Biche Kashkai, and the other at Ghariom in the Sham Valley.

The 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade and attached troops remain in Waziristan, for the time being, to supplement the normal garrison and are located at Mir Ali with detachments at Damdil and Tal to support the khassadar posts on that section of the line of communication to Razmak.

On the 15th December, Wazirforce ceased to exist. Military and political control in Waziristan, with certain reservations, was delegated by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, to the General Officer Commanding Waziristan District.

OPERATIONS BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

17. During the period covered by this report the operations of the Royal Air Force were similar to those carried out during the first and second phases of the campaign. The Royal Air Force units employed in Waziristan acted in the closest co-operation with the troops and in addition, by their independent action on numerous occasions, played an important part in obtaining the restoration of peaceful conditions.

During this period 3,250 hours of operational flying, representing a distance of some 350,000 miles were carried out.

Bomber transport aircraft continued to be used extensively for the transportation of military personnel and stores and for the evacuation of casualties, particularly in connection with the garrison of Wana until normal road communication was restored in December and the Bomber Transport (India) Flight was withdrawn.

CASUALTIES.

18. The casualties to personnel of the Army, Royal Air Force, and Civil Armed forces during the period 16th September 1937 to 15th December 1937 amounted to:—

Killed 30 and wounded 106.

Details are given in Appendices III and IV.

RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE OPERATIONS.

19. The task allotted to Wazirforce in April 1937 by the Government of India was "to restore peaceful conditions in Waziristan and in tribal areas on the Waziristan border under control of the Deputy Commissioners of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts".

The results achieved by the subsequent operations are summarized as follows:—

(i) *Waziristan.*

The Faqir of Ipi, who has been the centre of tribal resistance, is still at large, but with a greatly reduced prestige and following. Other remaining hostile leaders are one by one making

their submission. Occasional offences committed by irreconcilables, such as the sniping of camps and piquets, the damaging of roads, and the cutting of telegraph lines still continue and may be expected to occur, from time to time, until minor unrest finally subsides.

The tribes as a whole have made their peace with Government and the normal khassadar system has been restored throughout Waziristan.

(ii) *The Administered Districts.*

Abnormal raiding into the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts from tribal territory has been controlled and the situation in these districts has been restored to normal. The tribes have been forced to surrender all individuals whom they have, from time to time, kidnapped and taken captive into tribal territory.

(iii) *Fines.*

In addition to large fines in money, deducted from tribal allowances, fines in rifles have been imposed on the tribes. The fines of rifles, which have all been paid, are the heaviest which have been imposed for many years.

(iv) *Extension of "Protected Areas" in Tribal Territory.*

Certain areas in tribal territory have been proclaimed "protected areas", wherein Government will provide facilities for the tribesmen for the peaceful settlement of their quarrels and will undertake to protect them from the depredations of their neighbours. It is hoped that this policy will, in time, eliminate tribal blood feuds and will provide a greater feeling of security which will pave the way for the extension of civilizing influences.

(v) *New Road Construction.*

The completion of the newly constructed road system will enable all parts of the country, which lie within the Bannu-Razmak-Jandola circular road and the Administrative Border, to be visited and much wider facilities for dealing quickly with disorder and unrest will thus be afforded than existed in the past.

CONCLUSION.

20. I again desire to place on record my appreciation of the able manner in which the operations were conducted by General Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, and of the very valuable assistance and advice given to General Coleridge by His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Governor of the North West Frontier Province, and by the Resident in Waziristan, Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E., M.M., and his staff.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts rendered valuable assistance in the restoration of normal conditions in settled districts.

The plan of operations was ably carried out by the two Divisional Commanders, Major-General E. de Burgh, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., and Major-General A. F. Hartley, C.B., D.S.O.

The sick rate throughout the operations was lower than in any previous campaign on the

Frontier. This excellent result was mainly due to the able administration of the Medical Services by the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Command, and the close co-operation between the medical units and all other branches of the service. Major-General W. H. Hamilton, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., was indefatigable in his efforts to ensure that sick and wounded received the most suitable treatment at the earliest moment and to secure for the troops all possible amenities to alleviate the discomforts and hardships associated with the campaign. He arranged in conjunction with Royal Air Force authorities for the transfer of serious cases by air to base hospitals at Rawalpindi.

The Tochi and South Waziristan Scouts, under command of Majors A. Felix-Williams, D.S.O., M.C., and P. R. H. Skrine, D.S.O., respectively continued to play an important part in the operations. The Frontier Constabulary, assisted by troops, ably discharged the arduous and difficult task of guarding the settled districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan from the incursion of tribal raiding gangs.

Throughout the operations accurate and detailed information was supplied by Mr. H. J. Vickers, C.I.E., Deputy Director of the Intelligence Bureau and his staff.

I desire to bring to notice again the high standard of the work of all the troops of the Waziristan Force and to record my appreciation of their fine bearing in the many and varying tasks with which they were confronted. The ancillary services continued to carry out their duties most efficiently, under conditions which were frequently trying and arduous.

Finally I cannot speak too highly of the work which the Royal Air Force continued to carry out throughout the operations. I wish to record again my appreciation of the high example and unflinching co-operation of Group Captain N. M. Bottomley, C.I.E., A.F.C., and his successor Group Captain A. Lees, A.F.C.

(Sd.) R. A. CASSELS,
General,

Commander-in-Chief in India.

Dated the 6th April, 1938.

APPENDIX I.

FINAL WAZIRFORCE ORDER OF BATTLE.

16th January, 1937-15th December, 1937.

HEADQUARTERS—

Headquarters, Wazirforce.
Headquarters, Waziristan Division.
Headquarters, 1st Indian Division.
Headquarters, Bannu Brigade.
Headquarters, Razmak Brigade.
Headquarters, Wana Brigade.
Headquarters, 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade.
Headquarters, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade.
Headquarters, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade.
Headquarters, 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade.

CAVALRY—

Probyn's Horse (5th King Edward VII's Own Lancers).

8th King George V's Own Light Cavalry.
Detachment The Scinde Horse (14th Prince of Wales's Own Cavalry).

ROYAL ARTILLERY—

Headquarters, 4th Field Brigade.
Headquarters, 22nd Mountain Brigade.
Headquarters, 23rd Mountain Brigade.
Headquarters, 25th Mountain Brigade.
Headquarters, Frontier Post Group, Royal Artillery, Waziristan.

4th (Cole's Kop) Field Battery (Howitzer).
7th (Sandham's Company) Field Battery.
63rd Field Battery (Howitzer) (a).
66th Field Battery (Howitzer).
81st (Sphinx) Field Battery (Howitzer) (a).
Section 20-21st Medium Battery.
2nd Light Battery (b).
2nd (Derajat) Mountain Battery Frontier Force.

4th (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Frontier Force.

5th (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
7th (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
8th (Lahore) Mountain Battery.
12th (Poonch) Mountain Battery.
13th (Dardoni) Mountain Battery.
15th (Jhelum) Mountain Battery.
17th (Nowshera) Mountain Battery.
19th (Maymyo) Mountain Battery.
Detachment 23rd Mountain Brigade Ammunition Column.
Detachment 25th Mountain Brigade Ammunition Column.

(a) Left the Force on 25th August, 1937.

(b) Left the Force on 26th August, 1937.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—

No. 12 Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 14 Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 15 Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 2 Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 4 Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 5 Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 19 Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 20 Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 22 Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 43 Divisional Headquarters Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 6 Army Troops Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 8 Army Troops Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners.

INDIAN SIGNAL CORPS—

"A" Corps Signals.

Detachment "B" Corps Signals.

Detachment 2nd Indian Cavalry Brigade Signal Troop.

1st Indian Divisional Signals.

Detachment 3rd Indian Divisional Signals.

Waziristan District Signals.

Detachment Peshawar District Signals.

Detachment Kohat District Signals.

INFANTRY BATTALIONS (BRITISH)—

1st Battalion, The Royal Norfolk Regiment.

1st Battalion, The South Wales Borderers.
1st Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment.

2nd Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's).

2nd Battalion, The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment).

ROYAL TANK CORPS—

1st Light Tank Company.

6th Light Tank Company.

7th Light Tank Company.

8th Light Tank Company.

9th Light Tank Company.

Detachment 11th Light Tank Company.

INFANTRY BATTALIONS (INDIAN)—

2nd Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment.

3rd Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment.

2nd Battalion (King Edward VII's Own)
4th Bombay Grenadiers.

2nd Battalion (Prince of Wales's Own) 6th Rajputana Rifles.

3rd Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles.

4th Battalion, (Outram's) 6th Rajputana Rifles.

2nd Battalion, 7th Rajput Regiment.

3rd Battalion, (Duke of Connaught's Own)
7th Rajput Regiment.

2nd Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment.

4th Battalion, (Prince of Wales's Own) 8th Punjab Regiment.

3rd Battalion, 9th Jat Regiment.

1st Battalion (Duchess of Connaught's Own), 10th Baluch Regiment.

1st Battalion (King George V's Own) (Ferozepore Sikhs), 11th Sikh Regiment.

2nd Royal Battalion (Ludhiana Sikhs), 11th Sikh Regiment.

3rd Royal Battalion (Sikhs), 12th Frontier Force Regiment.

5th Battalion (Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides), 12th Frontier Force Regiment.

1st Battalion (Coke's), 13th Frontier Force Rifles.

6th Royal Battalion (Scinde), 13th Frontier Force Rifles.

1st Battalion, 14th Punjab Regiment.

2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (Brownlow's), 14th Punjab Regiment.

3rd Battalion, 15th Punjab Regiment.

1st Battalion, 16th Punjab Regiment.

3rd Battalion, 16th Punjab Regiment.
4th Battalion, (Bhopal) 16th Punjab Regiment.

1st Battalion, (Prince of Wales's Own)
17th Dogra Regiment.

2nd Battalion, 17th Dogra Regiment.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion, 4th Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

SERVICES—

Units, detachments, and representatives of the following services—

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.
Medical Service.
Army Dental Service.
Army Remount Department.
Indian Army Veterinary Corps.
Indian Army Ordnance Corps.
Military Grass Farms.
Military Dairies.
Military Accounts Department.
Military Engineering Services.
Road Construction Units.
Labour Units.

CIVIL ARMED FORCES—

Tochi Scouts.
South Waziristan Scouts.
Frontier Constabulary.

APPENDIX 2.

WAZIRFORCE ORDER OF BATTLE.

ROYAL AIR FORCE UNITS.

16th January 1937—15th December 1937.

HEADQUARTERS—

No. 1 (Indian) Group (Peshawar).
No. 1 (Indian) Wing (Kohat).
No. 27 (Bomber) Squadron (a).
No. 60 (Bomber) Squadron (a).
Bomber Transport Flight (India).
No. 2 (Indian) Wing (Risalpur).
No. 11 (Bomber) Squadron.
No. 39 (Bomber) Squadron.

Flight No. 70 (Bomber Transport) Squadron (b).

No. 3 (Indian) Wing (Miranshah).

No. 5 (Army Co-operation) Squadron.

No. 20 (Army Co-operation) Squadron.

No. 28 (Army Co-operation) Squadron (Manzai).

“ A ” Flight, No. 1 Squadron, Indian Air Force.

No. 31 (Army Co-operation) Squadron (Fort Sandeman).

(a) With detached flights at Manzai and Miranshah.
(b) Arrived from Iraq 31st May, left India 31st August 1937.

APPENDIX 3.

Summary of Casualties 16th Sept.—15th Dec. 1937.

	<i>Killed or died of wounds.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British Officers ...	1	3	4
Viceroy's Commissioned Officers ...	3	1	4
B.O.Rs. ...	3	17	20
I.O.Rs. ...	22	84	106
Total ...	29	105	134

APPENDIX 4.

R.A.F. Casualties 16th Sept.—15th Dec. 1937.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Injured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Officers ...	—	1*	1
O.Rs. ...	1	—	1
Total ...	1	1	—

* Slightly injured as a result of a parachute jump.

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